



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/708
14 December 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 87

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS

Training for peace-keeping

Note by the Secretary-General

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In paragraph 10 of its resolution 46/48 of 9 December 1991, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to collect information on peace-keeping training and similar activities and further requested him to issue a list based on national submissions and to bring it up to date regularly. In pursuance of this request, the Secretary-General submitted a report on 28 October 1992 (A/47/597). The information contained in that report has been brought up to date, based on submissions from 21 Governments received this year. For ease of use, it is presented in standardized form.

II. SUMMARIES OF INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

AUSTRALIA

2. Australian training for United Nations operations is provided by the Australian Department of Defence to military and civilian personnel forming part of an Australian peace-keeping contingent. Training is conducted at the Sydney-based reinforcement holding company, except when a battalion-sized unit is to be deployed, which is trained at its home base.

3. The Australian Defence Force Peace-keeping Centre was established in January 1993 to oversee training and the development of peace-keeping doctrine. The Peace-keeping Centre will hold two staff-level courses per year and provides instructor support to contingent pre-deployment training and general officer training courses. The Centre is open to regional participation, as well as to Australian civilian personnel.

4. The New Zealand Defence Forces also receive training assistance from the Australian Department of Defence.

Areas of instruction

5. The intention of Australian training is to equip personnel with the skills required to function effectively as members of a United Nations operation. Military units, officers, military and civilian police and reservists receive training. Basic training covers all the areas outlined in the United Nations guidelines:

- refresher trade instruction;
- medical training;
- general military training;
- United Nations operations instruction; and
- language, cultural, and historical training.

In addition, personnel receive training specific to each operation.

Specialized training

6. The Australian Department of Defence offers training assistance in specialized areas. For example, mine-awareness and medical training were given to members of the Federal Police Force that were deployed with the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC). When possible, specialists and personnel with United Nations experience are part of the instructional staff.

7. The duration of training depends upon the operation and the urgency of deployment. In the past, training has varied from four days (for the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) military observers) to 42 days (for participants in UNTAC).

AUSTRIA

8. The Austrian Armed Forces provide peace-keeping training to their personnel assigned to United Nations missions at the Austrian Training Centre for United Nations Peace-keeping Operations. The Centre, established in 1987, is a special unit under the command of the Inspector-General of the Austrian Armed Forces. The Centre is located at Van Swieten Kaserne, Vienna.

Areas of instruction

9. The Centre's courses are designed to prepare Austrian military and civilian personnel of all ranks for United Nations peace-keeping duty. Military units, staff officers, military and civilian police, military observers, foreign

nationals, and medical assistants receive training that includes the following topics:

- peace-keeping principles;
- United Nations operating techniques;
- geopolitical and historical briefings on the area of operations;
- United Nations reporting and recording procedures; and
- armament recognition.

Specialized training

10. The Centre offers a number of special courses. These include a three-week Staff Officer course, a three-week logistics course, a three-week military observer course, a four-week military police course, and election monitoring courses.

11. During the military observer course, taught in English, the following topics are covered: briefings on UNTSO, the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM), the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM); peace-keeping strategy and United Nations operating techniques; specialized helicopter surveillance and specialist driving skills. Participants receive a certificate at the end of each course. Currently, up to 15 places are reserved for participants from foreign countries in staff officer and military observer courses.

BRAZIL

12. Brazil provides peace-keeping training to those infantry units of the Brazilian Army and the Marine Corps of the Brazilian Navy that have been selected for a United Nations operation. Training is initiated as soon as the Brazilian Government decides to contribute to a United Nations operation. The coordination and supervision of training is assigned to the Joint Armed Forces Staff and conducted at various Brazilian defence facilities.

Areas of instruction

13. The United Nations "Peace-keeping Training Manual" is the main document used by the Joint Armed Forces Staff in training Brazilian armed forces personnel for United Nations operations. Infantry units of the Brazilian Army, Marine Corps units, military observers, and officers receive training in the following areas:

- background to United Nations peace-keeping;

- weapons training and familiarity with theatre weapons, vehicles, and equipment;
- safety measures and precautions training;
- United Nations operations instruction;
- general military training refresher; and
- safety measures.

14. When necessary, members of the Brazilian Army and Marine Corps receive specialized courses in the following areas:

- advanced driving skills;
- helicopter surveillance;
- staff and language training; and
- explosive ordnance disposal training.

15. Brazilian military observers always receive special training.

CANADA

16. Peace-keeping training for Canadian Forces is provided by the Department of National Defence. The objective of Canadian Forces' peace-keeping training is to meet all the requirements outlined in the United Nations Peace-keeping training manual. All military personnel designated for United Nations operations receive training, at various Department of National Defence facilities, National Defence Headquarters, the Canadian Forces Base, Montreal, and the Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security.

Areas of instruction

17. Canadian Forces' training for peace-keeping operations is divided into two categories: general military training and specific training for peace-keeping operations. Training is provided to staff officers, military units, reservists, military and federal police, military observers, and election monitors. Refresher training prior to deployment has proven adequate in terms of meeting general military training requirements. A small number of deployed reservists are also trained to the same high standards as the regular forces.

Specialized training

18. Mission-specific training represents the majority of Canada's United Nations pre-deployment training. The Canadian Forces have developed numerous special courses:

- annual training for Canada's stand-by force in Jamaica and the Mohave Desert;
- military observer training (at the Canadian Forces Base, Montreal);
- periodic three-day seminars on peace-keeping operations;
- United Nations mandate training for a specific mission;
- socio-political briefings;
- observation post duty training;
- crowd control techniques;
- United Nations administrative procedures;
- the Geneva Conventions; and
- the ethos of peace-keeping.

CHINA

19. The objective of the military observers training programme, to be organized for a period of three months, is to provide officers who have had little or no experience as military observers with the operational competence necessary for them to adapt readily upon deployment. The Ministry of National Defence assumes the responsibility of selecting peace-keeping trainees from among its active military officers in all branches of the Armed Forces, who meet standards set for physical fitness and knowledge of English and who have had at least six years of military service.

Areas of instruction

20. Based on the actual work requirements of United Nations military observers, the curriculum of the programme consists mainly of the following courses:

- The United Nations and its peace-keeping operations;
- functions of military observers;
- communications;
- foreign military language (English);
- operation of motor vehicles;
- military topography;
- quick identification of weapons and equipment;

- mine clearing for engineers;
- countries in the mission areas; and
- control of common diseases in tropical forest and desert areas.

21. The courses listed above have the common purpose of developing and improving the essential quality of all trainees so that, upon deployment, those military observers without previous peace-keeping experience will have the psychological preparedness and essential operational competence necessary to adapt quickly to the environment of the area of operation and to perform the required tasks.

COLOMBIA

22. Colombian training for United Nations operations is provided to military and civilian personnel who form part of a peace-keeping contingent. All training is provided and conducted by the Ministry of National Defence, at various Colombian National Defence facilities.

Areas of instruction

23. Colombian peace-keeping training varies with the demands and requirements for each particular mission. Only the personnel selected for participation in those missions receive peace-keeping training, which is given to infantry units, officers, military observers and civilian police. In addition to the basic training recommended by the United Nations guidelines, Colombian personnel receive training in the following areas:

- political, historical and geographical briefings of the conflict;
- standard operating mission procedures;
- physical training;
- weapons firing and explosive ordnance disposal;
- United Nations operations techniques;
- aircraft recognition;
- technical training (map-reading, communications and vehicle operation); and
- briefings on any agreements signed between parties.

DENMARK

24. Prior to Denmark's participation in the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), all Danish peace-keeping training was provided by the Danish United

/...

Nations Department of the Defence Command, which had the capacity to train only one company at a time. Training authority has since expanded to include various army institutions in order to prepare a battalion for UNPROFOR. Training takes place at various Danish military bases and the Military Police Officer and Non-Commissioned Officer Training Centre of the Joint Nordic Committee for Military United Nations Matters (NORDSAMFN).

Areas of instruction

25. United Nations training and rapid reaction force training is an integrated part of the Force Training Cycle. The Danish military incorporates peace-keeping training into all levels of its military training for all army personnel. Staff officers, officers, military units, military observers, military police, stand-by forces and all other members of Danish contingents receive training. The complete Danish peace-keeping training programme includes basic training, stand-by force training, and pre-mission training. The basic elements of United Nations training and reaction force training are included in routine national military training.

26. Basic United Nations Training consists of individual training and includes a general introduction to peace-keeping operations, observation post and check-point duty, patrolling, and signal training in Danish and English.

27. Stand-by force training is carried out at the unit level and includes basic training, riot control, escorting, field fortification and obstacle construction, and mine-clearance.

28. Pre-mission training takes place immediately prior to deployment and is mission-oriented. It always includes courses on mission-specific knowledge, special equipment, live firing exercises, and medical checks.

Specialized training

29. Under the authority of NORDSAMFN, Denmark operates a Military Police Officer and Non-Commissioned Officer Training Centre (see paras. 63-67 below).

FINLAND

30. The United Nations Department of the Ministry of Defence coordinates all training of military personnel. Civilian personnel are not regularly trained. Training for military personnel is divided into two main categories: Unit training, pertaining only to Finnish units, which is carried out three times annually; and Military Observer courses, which, as part of the Nordic United Nations training programme, give training to Military Observers in three to four courses annually, with the participation of students from other Nordic, as well as non-Nordic countries. Training is carried out at the United Nations Training Centre for Peace-keeping Operations, Niinisalo Garrison, Finland.

/...

Areas of instruction

31. Finland's training programme is currently based on its contributions to the United Nations Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), though it is altered, when necessary, to suit other United Nations operations. Training for peace-keeping operations is conducted several times each year and is provided to officers, non-commissioned officers, staff officers, military observers, military police, stand-by forces, and foreigners. Officers receive five weeks of training, while the other ranks receive four. The intensive training programme prepares Finnish personnel for most peace-keeping eventualities and covers the following topics:

- knowledge of United Nations principles, international law and operation;
- tactical peace-keeping training in all its aspects;
- technical training in special subcourses;
- knowledge of the mission area (politics, history, culture and language); and
- first aid and hygiene.

Specialized training

32. Under the authority of NORDSAMFN, Finland offers the United Nations Military Observer course (see paras. 63-67 below). In March 1993, Finland provided a special six-day training course to 30 officers of the German Defence Forces. Half of the officers received military observer training and the other 15 officers were trained to be peace-keeping instructors.

HUNGARY

33. At the present time, Hungarian citizens are participating in United Nations peace-keeping operations only as military observers, and peace-keeping training is therefore limited to such activities.

34. Preparatory peace-keeping training has been provided at the Zrinyi Miklos Military Academy under the direction of the Department for International Information Operations, General Staff of the Hungarian Defence Forces.

Areas of instruction

35. The most recent training course was held in March 1993 for 10 days. Officers were selected in a competition conducted by the Chief of Staff. Of that contingent, individual groups of officers participated in additional 10-day mission-specific courses prior to their deployment in various current operations including UNIKOM and the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM). The content of these courses related to the background of the particular operation, as well as to the historical, cultural and other characteristics of

the countries concerned. The next two-week training course for future peace-keeping officers is planned for October 1993.

IRELAND

36. The Department of Defence coordinates all training of Irish military personnel selected for peace-keeping operations. Participants are selected from a pool of volunteers in accordance with their level of fitness, discipline record, and recommendations. Training is conducted at various Department of Defence institutions and UNIFIL camps.

Areas of instruction

37. All personnel who are selected receive training to meet mission requirements. This includes staff officers, officers, military units, military police, military observers, and medical personnel. Ireland's UNIFIL training programme is used as a guideline for training Irish personnel for other United Nations operations.

38. UNIFIL training takes place twice a year and is done in four phases. Phases 1 to 3 are conducted in Ireland, while Phase 4 takes place after deployment to UNIFIL. Phase 4 provides personnel with "hands on experience" in the environment in which the skills are needed. Irish United Nations peace-keeping training consists of numerous courses, which include the following:

- weapons and endurance skills;
- communications;
- hygiene;
- nuclear, biological and chemical training;
- administration;
- check-point, observation post, and patrol training;
- United Nations operations training; and
- battalion administration and operational training.

Training takes place at the company and battalion levels.

Specialized training

39. Leadership, self-discipline, and personal well-being skills are emphasized throughout the training process to instil the rank and file with high morale. Special UNIFIL Orientation Training helps prepare selected volunteers for duty and includes the following courses:

/...

- the history of UNIFIL;
- the "do's and don'ts" of Lebanese culture;
- UNIFIL Irish battalion Standard Operational Procedures; and
- UNIFIL accident and medical evacuation procedures.

ITALY

40. The Italian Armed Forces provides training for its members as well as civilian Personnel earmarked for United Nations service. Additional training on international humanitarian law is supplied by the Armed Forces and the Italian Red Cross. Training is conducted at the Institute of War of the Italian Army in Civitavecchia and various branches of the Italian Red Cross in Marina Di Massa, Iesolo Lido, and Rome.

Areas of instruction

41. Staff officers, officers, crews of the Military Marine, federal and civilian police, air crews, and military observers receive training. Marines learn inspection procedures for merchant marine shipping. The Institute of War of the Italian Army is currently reviewing its military observer course.

42. The objective of the UNTAC training course administered to the Italian Federal Police (Carabinieri), was to prepare them as members of a United Nations operation. Approximately 110 police officers participated in the four-week course located at the Carabinieri First Battalion Academy in Velletri. The course included the following subjects:

- French and English;
- humanitarian law;
- hygiene;
- mine training; and
- briefings on the political and social situation in Cambodia.

Specialized training

43. The Italian Red Cross and the Italian Armed Forces offer a training course on international humanitarian law to Red Cross personnel, nurses, and about 30 officers of the Armed Forces (from the rank of captain to colonel). The two-week course is taught by university professors, officers, and Red Cross personnel. The aim of the course is to enable participants to carry out their duties in compliance with international humanitarian law.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

44. The Republic of Korea provides a training programme for its contingent with the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II). A Peace-keeping Training Centre has been established under the auspices of the Engineering School. The training courses outlined below are subject to inspection by the Army Headquarters as well as the National Defence Department.

Areas of instruction

45. The training centre currently administers a basic training course of 4 weeks consisting of: (1) engineering specialty training (construction, combat engineering, well-drilling, facility management, communication, hygiene equipment, maintenance, driving); (2) general instructions for United Nations peace-keeping operations (general information on the mission area, international law/military law, significance of deployment, hygiene and medical prevention, English/Somali, security); (3) combat training (weapons firing exercise; mine-awareness and clearance; individual combat training; guard and protection measures; chemical and biological defence; first aid treatment; special military arts); and (4) moral education by the commander.

Specialized training

46. Supplementary training, totalling three weeks, consists of physical training, specialty training, weapons firing exercise, disciplinary exercise, guard and protection exercise, and operation of mobile task forces. A six-day course by special warfare troops is also offered.

LUXEMBOURG

47. The Army of Luxembourg, in collaboration with the Belgian Armed Forces, trains Luxembourg military personnel for participation in the joint Belgian-Luxembourg Battalion for UNPROFOR. Selected officers of the Luxembourg Armed Forces also receive military observer and staff officer training at the Austrian Training Centre for United Nations Peace-keeping Operations. Training is conducted at the Luxembourg military facilities and the Austrian Training Centre for United Nations Peace-keeping Operations.

Areas of instruction

48. Infantry units earmarked for United Nations deployment follow a four-month training programme in Luxembourg prior to joint deployment with Belgian troops. The training programme emphasizes the rules of engagement, infantry tactics, and geopolitical aspects of the deployment zone. Participants also receive instruction in the following subjects:

- observation post and patrolling duty;
- nuclear biological chemical training;
- armament use and recognition;

/...

- humanitarian law (Geneva Conventions);
- mine-awareness; and
- first aid.

49. Units to be deployed within the framework of the Belgium-Luxembourg UNPROFOR Battalion receive a specific joint training of up to two weeks' duration within the Belgian Battalion.

Specialized training

50. Officers receive special military observer and staff officer instruction, at the rate of one officer annually per course, at the Austrian Training Centre for United Nations Peace-keeping Operations.

NEPAL

51. The Royal Nepalese Army coordinates all training of its personnel for participation in United Nations missions. The programme is administered by the Directorate of Military Operations and the Directorate of Military Training. The selected personnel from various units are trained at Panchkhal Military Base.

Areas of instruction

52. Infantry units, staff officers, and military observers receive training. Training for United Nations operations lasts 10 weeks and takes place on a quarterly basis. Training for UNIFIL personnel occurs from December to February and June to August. UNPROFOR training takes place from September to November and March to May.

53. Participants receive instruction from military personnel with United Nations experience, Foreign Ministry officials, representatives of research institutes, and university professors in the following areas:

- check-point and observation post duties;
- United Nations procedures and administration;
- general military duties; and
- culture, history, and language.

When possible, training involves simulated exercises for each mission. Training culminates with a demonstration by the battalion in an effort to display the skill and poise necessary for participation in United Nations operations.

Specialized training

54. The Army plans to establish a course designed for training military observers.

NETHERLANDS

55. The Netherlands Army troops contributed to United Nations operations are trained by the Peace Forces Training Detachment, which is subordinate to the Directorate of the Netherlands Army. Training is conducted at the Peace Forces Training Detachment, Elias Beeckman Barracks, Ede, the Netherlands.

Areas of instruction

56. The Peace Forces Training Detachment trains staff officers, infantry units, military observers, and federal police. The training is intended to prepare the participants to function efficiently as United Nations soldiers and covers the following areas:

- administrative issues;
- United Nations operational procedures;
- cultural and socio-political information;
- a general military review; and
- family information.

57. The seven-person staff of the Peace Forces Training Detachment handles most of the two-week training courses. Guest speakers include instructors from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Defence Staff, Institute of International Relations Staff, Commando Corps personnel, and medical staff.

Specialized training

58. The Army plans to create a centre modelled on the ones currently employed by the Scandinavian nations.

NEW ZEALAND

59. The New Zealand Defence Force (NZDF) provides training for all NZDF personnel to be deployed to United Nations operations. Personnel for United Nations operations are selected from the New Zealand Regular Army. The training is modified to suit each mission and is based on the training for previous missions of a similar nature. Training usually takes place at the units' home base of operations.

Areas of instruction

60. United Nations training is provided to officers, military units, military observers, and reservists destined for United Nations operations. Despite slight training modifications for each specific mission, NZDF commitments require participants to undergo training in the following areas:

- general military and medical issues;
- theatre preparation (courses on geography, climate, culture, history and politics of the operation);
- United Nations Guidelines for Standard Operating Procedures and the decision-making process;
- mine-awareness;
- stress management; and
- physical fitness.

61. All members of a United Nations operation are assembled in Auckland before departure for the pre-deployment training phase. During this 10-day training phase, the contingent receives further briefings about United Nations procedures, specialist training, and language instruction. Specialist training includes advanced mine-awareness and signals courses for UNTAC.

Specialized training

62. The only area of advanced training offered by the NZDF involves military observers. Military observer candidates destined to serve in the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), UNPROFOR, and UNAVEM receive instruction in the following areas:

- vehicle familiarization and driving skills;
- weapon systems recognition;
- language training;
- United Nations Guidelines for Standard Operating Procedures;
- mine-awareness; and
- medical training.

NORDIC COUNTRIES

63. The peace-keeping activities of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden are highly integrated and governed by NORDSAMFN. When the Nordic countries first began cooperating on United Nations matters in the 1950s, they did so mainly in

/...

regard to the organization of equipment and the joint deployment of troops. Today, they also operate four training centres to prepare officers and non-commissioned officers for service in United Nations peace-keeping missions. These training centres are the United Nations Military Police Course in Denmark; the United Nations Military Observer Course in Finland; the United Nations Logistics Course in Norway; and the United Nations Staff Officer Course in Sweden.

Areas of Instruction

United Nations Military Police Course, Denmark:

64. At the end of the three-week course, offered once a year, students are capable of dealing with numerous situations: the maintenance of law, order, and discipline within United Nations authority; cooperation with local police forces and health authorities; the administration of traffic control measures; United Nations military police duties (reports, compiling of statistical information); and control of large-scale demonstrations and riots. The course is taught in English.

United Nations Military Observers Course, Finland:

65. The purpose of preparing Nordic officers for observer duties is achieved by instruction in the following areas: United Nations organization and history; observer duties and communication procedures; political, social, and religious briefings; climatic, topographical and environmental circumstances specific to each mission; peace-keeping attitudes; and English language.

United Nations Logistics Course, Norway:

66. The two-week course provides the students with knowledge about logistical aspects of United Nations missions and a general understanding of international disaster relief. The topics include general logistical information; logistics principles and procedures; engagement in United Nations operations; and experience from United Nations operations. The courses are taught in English in the form of lectures, team exercises, and case studies.

United Nations Staff Officer Course, Sweden:

67. The three-week course trains staff officers for assignment in the headquarters of United Nations peace-keeping operations with instruction in the following areas: introduction to an international staff system; United Nations conflict control operations; United Nations organization and procedures; role of United Nations forces and relations between United Nations forces and the local population; political, economic, social, and religious briefings; and practice in staff work. The course is taught in English.

NORWAY

68. The Norwegian General Inspector of the Army, Navy, and Air Force is responsible for coordinating peace-keeping training for members of the Norwegian

/...

Armed Forces. Training is conducted at various Norwegian Defence Department facilities and at the United Nations Logistics Officers Centre, Vatneleiren. Norway's United Nations Stand-by Force, created in 1964, supplies most of the personnel for United Nations peace-keeping operations.

Areas of instruction

69. Peace-keeping training is part of Norwegian military training at all levels and is designed to establish the knowledge, skills, and the attitudes individuals and units need for peace-keeping. All branches of the Armed Forces, staff officers, officers, military observers, military police, stand-by forces, foreigners, military students, and medical personnel receive a peace-keeping refresher course every three years and staff exercise every year. Training is tailored to each mission, but will usually cover the following topics: culture, geography, history, and politics of past missions; preventive health care; peace-keeping theory; United Nations Guidelines for Standard Operating Procedures and logistics regulations; check-point and observation post duty; patrolling, searching, escorting, and tailing; and infrastructure construction.

70. Prior to deployment all members of the contingent undergo an intensive three-week peace-keeping course (five weeks for officers). Instructors with experience in the relevant operations are used whenever possible.

Specialized training

71. Under the authority of NORDSAMFN, Norway conducts a Logistics course.

PERU

72. The Peruvian Army's Education Command (Comando de Instrucción del Ejército, COINDE) is responsible for coordinating and training army personnel. The Navy and Air Force coordinate training for their own personnel. Training is conducted at various Army, Naval, and Air Force facilities.

Areas of instruction

73. Training varies for each United Nations peace-keeping operation, but when large contingents are designated for United Nations duty, the Army Education Command organizes an accelerated course. The courses are offered to officers, military observers, military police, infantry units, and civilian employees. Accelerated training for personnel selected for United Nations operations includes the following subjects:

- languages (English or French);
- United Nations peace-keeping procedures;
- infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineering corps tactics;
- communications and logistics training;

/...

- military police;
- human rights; and
- background of area of operations.

74. In the past, the Army Education Command has cooperated with other Governments in order to provide the proper training.

75. Training offered to naval personnel by the Navy includes map reading, symbols and abbreviations, military topography, terrestrial navigation, and language instruction. The Air Force provides a general introduction to its own personnel on agreements, treaties, and international rules that govern United Nations peace-keeping operations. This information is covered by the year-long General Staff and High Command courses at the Peruvian Air Warfare Academy.

PHILIPPINES

76. The Armed Forces of the Philippines is in charge of training personnel for United Nations peace-keeping operations. Training is conducted at various facilities of the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

Areas of instruction

77. The objective of the training is to prepare contingent members for the rigours of United Nations missions. The training is provided to officers, infantry units, air crews, military observers, and civilian police. The three-day course uses the Peace-keeping Training Manual as a reference guide and consists of instruction in the following areas:

- United Nations standard operating procedures and principles;
- United Nations privileges and immunities;
- country and cultural briefings; and
- law and international peace-keeping.

Specialized training

78. The Philippine National Police is in charge of training of United Nations civilian police monitors. A committee has been created to oversee the screening of volunteers for peace-keeping contingents based on a strict interpretation of the standards outlined in the United Nations Guidelines for Standard Operating Procedures. Those selected by the committee must attend an extensive training course in police skills. The following courses were conducted in preparation for the deployment of peace-keeping contingents:

- Khmer language;
- human rights and international law;

/...

- Cambodia's political, economic and social profile;
- explosive and ordnance disposal, mine detection;
- preventive maintenance of light vehicle, defensive driving;
- police operations procedures;
- terrain intelligence;
- voice/radio communications;
- police correspondence;
- the art of negotiation;
- social usage and protocol;
- firearms maintenance;
- police station organization and functions; and
- protection and security for senior officials and other important figures.

POLAND

79. The Military Foreign Affairs Office is in charge of governing and coordinating all aspects of participation by Polish troops in United Nations missions. All training for Polish contingents for United Nations missions takes place at the Military Training Centre for United Nations Peace-keeping Operations at Kielce, Poland.

Areas of instruction

80. Logistics and infantry units, officers, staff officers, military observers, headquarters personnel, military/civilian police and medical units receive instruction at the Training Centre. The four to six-week training course, initiated immediately prior to the contingent's deployment, includes the following subjects: United Nations Standard Operating Procedures and scope of duties; patrolling, check-point and observation post training; military English; cooperation with local community; driving; first aid; anti-chemical weapons defence; and topography. The basic United Nations Polish term of duty is eight months with a 50 per cent replacement of troops occurring every four months.

Specialized training

81. The Training Centre has special courses for military observers and military/civilian police. The courses are designed to prepare officers and military/civilian police for duty in any United Nations mission. The military observer course includes the following subjects:

/...

- general orientation (geopolitical briefing, United Nations legal aspects, United Nations Standard Operating Procedures);
- observer duties, cease-fire violations, armaments recognition;
- communications;
- transport (special driving techniques);
- military English; and
- first aid.

82. The military police course is similar to the observer course, but with emphasis on other areas such as the rules of United Nations military police service.

83. The Training Centre also offers a number of special courses in the following categories: administration, medical care, United Nations guards, engineering and basic English.

PORTUGAL

84. The training of Portuguese military personnel in the tasks inherent in peace-keeping operations is now undertaken at the level of general military training in all units, as well as being included in the curricula of relevant courses offered at military institutions.

Areas of instruction

85. The personnel considered for peace-keeping operations, especially ground forces and military observers, have undertaken training exercises for those tasks throughout 1993. Due to the sensitivity of the matter, all military personnel selected to undertake missions for the United Nations have received specific preparation according to the mission to which each is assigned. An example of this was the preparation of the Communications Battalion that is now in the service of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ).

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

86. The Defense Ministry of the Russian Federation organizes the training for peace-keeping forces and military observers. Training for peace-keeping forces is conducted at the base of the 27th Guard Motorized Infantry Division. The training course for senior officers is conducted at Vystrel and military observer training is conducted at Solnechnogorsk.

Areas of instruction

87. The 27th Guard motorized infantry division is given training in order to participate in various peace-keeping operations. At present, measures are being

/...

taken to improve the teaching facilities and to establish training centres for the preparation of peace-keeping forces.

Specialized training

88. Since 1980, approximately 35 officers a year, ranging in rank from captain to major, undergo a two-month course at Solnechnogorsk. As of this year, the course has been expanded to train up to 100 officers in a given year. Russian officers with previous United Nations military observer experience teach the courses. The course prepares officers to perform observer duties under difficult conditions with instruction in the following subjects:

- history of United Nations peace-keeping activities;
- military and combat techniques, principles of observation;
- military engineering training;
- military topography;
- communications;
- functional duties of United Nations military observers;
- automotive training;
- medical training;
- physical training; and
- combined field training.

SENEGAL

89. The Senegal Ministry of the Armed Forces organizes the training of personnel destined for United Nations peace-keeping operation duty. Training is conducted at various military facilities.

Areas of instruction

90. Once members of a contingent have been selected, they are regrouped at a central location for training to foster an esprit de corps amongst the various elements. The training is provided to officers, military observers, infantry units, and military police. During the training period the contingent receives instruction in the following areas:

- United Nations operational and logistical procedures;
- impartiality and humanitarian law;
- monitoring buffer zones;

/...

- humanitarian assistance; and
- the native culture.

91. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the embassy of the country of deployment usually participate by briefing military personnel on geopolitical and economic issues in the mission area.

SINGAPORE

92. At the present time Singapore has no formal peace-keeping training courses. The Singapore Police Force conducts training courses on an ad hoc basis as necessary to prepare its police for involvement in United Nations peace-keeping operations, e.g. UNTAC and UNIKOM. The courses are conducted at two levels: selection training and preparatory training and are given at police training establishments.

Areas of instruction

93. The Selection Training Course covers a period of ten days and consists of rigorous physical training in order to identify level of motivation and maturity, physical fitness, endurance, confidence and team spirit. It is attended by police officers with satisfactory records, who have volunteered to serve in the United Nations peace-keeping contingents. The Preparatory Training Course covers a period of five weeks prior to deployment in the mission area and is mandatory for officers who have successfully completed the Selection Training Course. The course focuses on four main aspects of training:

(a) Health/survival

- health care, diet and nutrition, personal hygiene, preventive medicine;
- jungle survival, mine-awareness/explosives identification, first aid.

(b) Physical skills

- driving training (four-wheel-drive), equipment operations;
- weapons training, unarmed combat;
- map reading/navigation;
- water survival, campcrafts, physical training and games.

- (c) United Nations organizations, Police Monitors' role and functions, Singapore Police Headquarters' expectations and discipline, general perception and prejudices.

/...

(d) Mission area country brief

- geography and culture;
- history, politics and diplomacy; and
- language - greetings and basic conversational phrases.

The course concludes with a five-day field trip during which the physical training and leadership skills are put into practice.

SPAIN

94. In Spain the Training Office and the Army, Navy and Air Force Headquarters schedule periodic activities in their respective instructional centres.

Areas of instruction

95. General training is currently provided to students pursuing basic through advanced military education for the Army. Training is offered to officers selected for observer missions, to constituent units of the force participating in missions, and to police observers. The instruction, provided primarily by the Army, is offered to members of the Air Force and Navy. Selected foreign students also participate in the general staff course.

Specialized training

96. Prior to their deployment, officers participating in observer missions attend a two- to three-week course organized by the Operations Division of the Army General Staff that includes instruction in specific United Nations assignments; mission-specific preparation; radio liaison procedures; all terrain driving, emergency repairs and recovery of vehicles; health care, first aid and disease prevention; identification of weapons and material; and English. The units designated for participation in a mission receive, in addition to a programme of general instruction, specialized training in escort of convoys; protection of routes; establishment of check-points; patrolling; liaison procedures.

97. In addition, there is a two-week 60-hour training course provided to Spanish police observers assigned to El Salvador, which consists of the following: principles of United Nations operations; political aspects of the conflict in which El Salvador is embroiled; economic, cultural, geographical and historical information on El Salvador; physical training and familiarization with living conditions in the area of operation; technical skills in communications, driving; and health care and disease prevention.

/...

SWEDEN

98. The Swedish Armed Forces International Centre is responsible for training personnel for peace-keeping operations. The training is conducted at Sweden's United Nations Training Centre in Almnaes.

Areas of instruction

99. All peace-keeping training is based on the programme provided to the Swedish Stand-by Force. Members of the Stand-by Force, military units, logistics personnel, military observers, military and civilian police, disaster relief personnel, election monitors and foreigners receive training. The various two-week comprehensive training programmes cover numerous topics:

- United Nations peace-keeping history;
- United Nations Guidelines for Standard Operating Procedures and mission directives;
- political/social and historical causes of the conflict;
- United Nations operating techniques;
- negotiation;
- weapons and mine training;
- military English; and
- fire-fighting and driving skills.

In addition, the civilian police are given training in local police regulations and international human rights law.

Advanced training

100. Sweden operates the three-week, United Nations Staff Officer Course under the authority of NORDSAMFN.

SWITZERLAND

101. As a non-member State Switzerland has participated only sporadically since 1953 in United Nations peace-keeping operations and only through supplies and transport of military personnel and voluntary contributions. This situation is due to the fact that Swiss legislation now in effect only allows for the deployment of non-combat personnel. However, Switzerland may be training and providing its first contingent of approximately 600 Blue Helmets to United Nations operations as early as 1995.

Areas of instruction

102. Since 1989, Switzerland has begun to intensify the frequency and nature of its participation in United Nations peace-keeping operations. Election supervisors, as well as officers, military observers and medical personnel, receive peace-keeping training. Participants undergo a week-long training course, coordinated by the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs. Students are briefed by United Nations officials and by officials of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe on peace-keeping operations and the democratic process. To date, 55 Swiss electoral supervisors have been trained.

Specialized training

103. In 1992 the Swiss Ministry of Defence coordinated a two-week long military observer course with 30 participants from Austria, Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Switzerland. The course was held at the Winterthur Garrison (MZA Teuchelweiher), Zeughausstrasse 67, CH-8400 Winterthur. The course, taught in military English, included instruction in the following areas:

- general background of United Nations peace-keeping operations (history, principles, medical problems, attitudes);
- observer duties (reporting, surveillance, armament recognition, inspection);
- communications (United Nations system and procedures, radio use);
- military English; and
- transportation (driving skills).

UNITED KINGDOM

104. Military personnel in the United Kingdom receive United Nations peace-keeping operation training under the auspices of the Ministry of Defence. The United Kingdom draws its peace-keeping personnel from regular service units with high standards of military training, which require only mission-specific packages as further training at various Ministry of Defence establishments, including staff colleges. Pre-deployment military training is now conducted principally at the Army's Combined Arms Training Centre, Warminster, on behalf of all three services.

Areas of instruction

105. During Initial Officer Training, all three Services provide a general brief introduction to the United Nations and its peace-keeping operations. At three single Service Staff Colleges, peace-keeping is a topic regularly covered in the courses. Detailed studies are undertaken in peace-keeping, conflict resolution, humanitarian assistance, command and control strategy and operation. Peace Support Operation is now a subject regularly chosen by students for major course papers.

/...

106. The United Kingdom possesses a well-established training programme to cover its commitments to the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), UNTAC, UNPROFOR, UNIKOM and the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO). Officers, staff officers, military observers, and military units earmarked for peace-keeping operations receive pre-deployment training focusing on the following subjects: peace-keeping duties at the Section/Troop level and above; patrolling and observation post duty; crowd control; helicopter surveillance and casualty evacuation; use of night vision equipment; map-reading and first aid; United Nations Guidelines for Standard Operating Procedures; arms training and fighting; and politics, history, culture, and language. Specialist training is given, when necessary, to the appropriate individuals.

Specialized training

107. Military observers undergo a five-day training course specifically related to the area of operation. The Foreign Office participates in the training of senior military observers by providing specific briefing packages. British peace-keeping training is open to observation by those who participate in similar programmes at other such training facilities.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

108. The United States Department of Defense provides (1) peace-keeping training for Army and Marine Corps units that have the potential to be deployed in United Nations missions and (2) United Nations familiarization/orientation courses for all officers attending the War Colleges. The objective is to ensure that the tactical and strategic requirements outlined in the United Nations "Guidelines for Peace-keeping Training" are fully met. Peace-keeping courses for United States military personnel are currently being expanded in response to the ever-increasing complexity of United Nations operations around the world. Such courses are offered at various combat training centres, as well as the Army Peace-keeping Training Institute/US Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania; the Navy War College at Newport, Rhode Island; the Marine Corps Command and Staff College at Quantico, Virginia; and the Air University at Montgomery, Alabama.

Areas of instruction

109. Preparation for peace-keeping operations is carried out through both integrated unit training and individual professional military education. The United States Army Training and Doctrine Command develops packages that are used world wide for unit level on-station training. In addition to standard military skills, the following topics are offered:

- history and mission of the United Nations;
- rules of engagement in United Nations environment;
- regional orientation;

- negotiation skills;
- check-point operations;
- investigation and reporting;
- civilian military operations;
- civil affairs;
- United Nations convoy security;
- non-combatant evacuation operations/hostage rescue; and
- refugee handling.

The Combined Arms and Service Staff, Marine Corps Command and Staff College, and Officer Advanced Course provide detailed education on peace support operations.

Specialized training

110. Once an army unit is designated for peace-keeping operations, it will intensify training at one of three Combat Training Centres. Training scenarios are tailored to the selected operation and evaluate previous on-station recurrent training. Marine Corps units have also increased the training tempo at one of several training facilities. Finally, advanced professional military education courses at each Service's War College focus on strategic United Nations concepts and force deployment.

URUGUAY

111. Both the Army General Command and the Navy General Command provide special courses designed to prepare officers as well as junior personnel to serve as United Nations military and naval observers. Training is conducted at Army and Naval Central Training Centres.

112. The 11-week training programme under the Army General Command is divided into four separate courses: a military observer course, a General Staff officer course, a course for Officers assigned to peace-keeping units, and a course for junior members of peace-keeping units. Lectures and information are given by senior officers, commanders, and guest lecturers who have been on peace-keeping missions. The programme covers the following areas: general orientation regarding peace-keeping; General Staff duties; military observer duties; communications; transport; health; international human rights norms; logistics; military police duties; and English.

113. Under the auspices of the Navy General Command, the following subjects are covered: naval observers; French; local arms and aircraft identification; general orientation based on available information; translation and learning of the entire operations order, including the naval, air and land components; English; medical briefings; guided reading of information concerning the

mission; information concerning the area of operation (geographical, meteorological, political, cultural and religious); infantry tactics (patrols, river operations, jungle operations); logistical and communications procedures; first aid; handling of heavy vehicles; handling of small vessels; small-calibre weapons.

ABBREVIATIONS

United Nations Missions

MICIVIH	United Nations Civilian Mission in Haiti
MINURSO	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
ONUC	United Nations Operation in the Congo
ONUCA	United Nations Observer Group in Central America
ONUSAL	United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador
UNAVEM	United Nations Angola Verification Mission
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
UNEF I	United Nations Emergency Force (1956-1967)
UNEF II	United Nations Emergency Force (1973-1979)
UNFICYP	United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus
UNGOMAP	United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
UNIIMOG	United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group
UNIKOM	United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission
UNIPOM	United Nations India-Pakistan Observation Mission
UNMOGIP	United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
UNAMIR	United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda
UNOGIL	United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon
UNOMIG	United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia
UNOMIL	United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia
UNOMUR	United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda
UNOSOM	United Nations Operation in Somalia
UNPROFOR	United Nations Protection Force
UNSCOM	United Nations Special Commission
UNSF	United Nations Security Force
UNTAC	United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia
UNTAG	United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (Namibia)
UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
UNYOM	United Nations Yemen Observation Mission
